ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: “Communications Hardware,” chapter 1, pages 1-1 through 1-18.

1-1. What are a lot of communications failures ascribed to?

1. Equipment failure
2. Poor administration
3 Technical problems
4. Operator error

1-2. Who determines the level of readiness and preparation that a deploying ship should maintain?

1. The commanding officer
2. The executive officer
3. The type commander
4. The fleet commander in chief

1-3. What it the most efficient method of ensuring that all step-by-step preparations are completed before deploying?

1. A check-off list
2. A visual check of all stores
3. A review of all locally produced SOPs
4. A review of all inventory lists

1-4. What publication provides the minimum number of check-off sheets?

1. NTP 4
2. NWP 4 (NWP 6-01)
3. CMS 1
4. CMS 5

1-5. For long-range direction finding, medium-range communications and navigation communications, which of the following frequencies is normally used?

1. VLF
2. UHF
3. SHF
4. LF

1-6. The LF receiver is fed into what component in a low-frequency receiver system?

1. Receiver transfer switchboard
2. AN/SRA-58
3. FCC-100
4. UYK-20

1-7. The AN/UCC-1, when used to convert AF to dc for use by teleprinters, functions as what type of equipment?

1. Converter
2. Multicoupler
3. Converter comparator
4. Patch panel

1-8. What is the difference, if any, between a black dc patch panel and a red dc patch panel?

1. The black dc patch panel is located closer to the antenna multicoupler than the red dc patch panel.
2. The black dc patch panel allows the operator to patch the signal to any cryptoequipment, and the red dc patch panel restricts the printer selected to plain readable text or language
3. The black dc patch panel allows for patching the signal into any cryptoequipment, and the red dc patch panel completes the loop for a single feedback circuit
4. None

1-9. What frequency range is primarily for mobile and maritime units?

1. UHF
2. SHF
3. HF
4. VLF

1-10. Aeronautical radio navigation, mobile communications, boat crews, and radar use which of the following frequency bands?

1. ELF
2. HF
3. VLF
4. VHF

1-11. When using the VHF system, the receiver transfer switchboard will either send the output to the C-1138 Radio Set Control or which of the following?

1. The speaker amplifier only
2. The speaker amplifier or both units
3. The handset controller
4. The receiver transceiver

1-12. The UHF band is located in what frequency range?

1. 30 to 300 GHz
2. 300 MHz to 3 GHz
3. 3 to 30 MHz
4. 300 kHz to 3 MHz

1-13. In the UHF system the output of the patch panel is connected to the transmitter side of the transceiver and then connected to which of the following?

1. The C-1138 Radio Set Control
2. The RPU
3. The antenna coupler
4. The voice handset

1-14. Where in the UHF receive system will the voice signal be decrypted into plain language?

1. Prior to the transfer switchboard
2. In the secure voice equipment
3. After the secure voice equipment
4. At the secure voice remote phone unit

1-15. In what section of NTP 2 will you find information pertaining to the Navy's SHF satellite system?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

1-16. What is/are the warning sign(s), if any, that are attached to black patch panels?

1. UNCLAS ONLY
2. ENCRYPTED TRAFFIC ONLY
3. BLACK PATCH PANEL and UNCLAS ONLY
4. None

1-17. When equipment are permanently wired together because they are used in conjunction with each other, this arrangement is called

1. normal-through
2. wired
3. tied
4. junctions

1-18. When you increase the number of circuits on a sideband, this is known as what?

1. Increased sideband complements
2. Multiplexing
3. Frequency splitting
4. Sideband modulating

1-19. When using the AN/UCC-1, you are using frequency-division multiplexing for what types of radio circuits?

1. High volume
2. Time-division
3. Transmitting
4. Single- and double-sideband

1-20. In what type of publications will you locate information and instructions on the use of cryptoequipment?

1. KAOs
2. NTPs
3. NWPs
4. ACPs

1-21. Define "tone package."

1. Transmission with multiplexed channels
2. Signals from individual circuits
3. Negative bias signals
4. Attenuators, keyers, and converters in one system

1-22. What is the total number of narrowband channels that can be obtained from a terminal?

1. 12
2. 13
3. 15
4. 16

1-23. Using the fleet broadcast system, there are 16 channels, 2 of which carry the same information. This process is called what?

1. Doubling
2. Double duty
3. Twinning
4. Matching

1-24. What are the different methods of operation in ship-shore mode?

1. Duplex, simplex, and semiduplex
2. Simplex, semiduplex and triplex
3. Duplex, semiduplex and quadplex
4. Simplex, duplex, triplex and quadplex

1-25. When you can use a communications equipment to both transmit and receive simultaneously, this is known by which of the following terms?

1. FSK (phase shift keying)
2. TDM (time-division multiplexing)
3. FDX (full duplex)
4. HFX (half duplex)

1-26. What is the normal reason that a ship would use the simplex method?

1. Equipment casualties
2. Not ample equipment onboard
3. Abundance of circuits online
4. Transmission by NECOS of a SAR request

1-27. A ship using a simplex system has to call up the shore station to pass message traffic. If the ship cannot raise the shore station after the second attempt, what is the usual procedure?

1. Check the equipment
2. Repeat the call-up
3. Try standby frequency
4. Attempt to contact another station

1-28. What is the purpose of the secure voice worldwide voice network?

1. To be able to communicate anywhere in the world by voice
2. For ships to be able to talk to shore stations
3. To hook together all types of commands into one voice network
4. To provide secure real-time, voice communications between both afloat commands and operational commanders using HF or satellite connectivity

1-29. What is the total number of FLTCINCs that control the network of secure voice area control stations?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

1-30. What does a full-period termination accomplish?

1. Provides communications between shore stations and afloat commands
2. Allows a ship to send traffic to any shore station along its track for retransmission
3. Provides exercise control over a ship for a greater period of time
4. Allows a ship and an aircraft to communicate over greater distances

1-31. What is the normal lead time that a termination request must be submitted for a full-period termination?

1. 12 hours
2. 24 hours
3. 36 hours
4. 48 hours

1-32. In what publication will you find details of what must be included in a termination request message?

1. NTP 3
2. NTP 4
3. NWP 4 (NWP 6-01)
4. NWP 6 (NWP 4-02)

1-33. Once the full-period termination period is secured, what type of message must be sent to cancel the termination?

1. TSR
2. COMMSPOT
3. COMMSHIFT
4. Off-the-air

1-34. System back-to-back off-the-air testing must be completed what total number of hours prior to a termination activation?

1. 12 hrs
2. 24 hrs
3. 48 hrs
4. 72 hrs

1-35. For what reason will a COMMSPOT report be submitted?

1. Any time unusual communications difficulties are encountered
2. When a ship is having problems passing traffic to a shore station
3. When a shore station can not raise a ship for a channel check
4. When an aircraft wishes to pass vital message traffic for a Task Force

1-36. To prepare a JINTACCS formatted COMMSPOT message, you should refer to what publication for instructions?

1. NTP 4
2. CMS 6
3. NWP 10-1-13 (NWP 1-03 Supp-1)
4. NWP 10-10-10 (NWP 1-03.1)

1-37. Primary ship-shore circuits use what type of encrypted teleprinter nets?

1. TDM/TDK
2. FDX/HDX
3. ARK/MRK
4. PSK/FSK

1-38. Where are the frequencies for PRI S/S circuits listed?

1. CIBs
2. TSRs
3. NAVADMINs
4. Local SOPs

1-39. What does the use of OTAT/OTAR procedures allow a command to do?

1. Not carry any crypto keying material
2. Reduce the amount of paper keying material on board
3. Relieve the operator of ever using SF-153 forms
4. Reduce the number of CMS custodians required

1-40. In what publication do you find detailed OTAT/OTAR procedures?

1. CMS 1
2. CMS 6
3. NAG 16
4. NTP 4

1-41. Where was the use and verification of OTAT/OTAR procedures first utilized?

1. Desert Shield/Storm
2. Vietnam
3. Bosnia
4. Cuba

1-42. What type of message traffic takes priority over all other types?

1. Immediate
2. AMCROSS
3. Distress
4. SOSUS

1-43. Who may authorize the transmission of unclassified distress messages on national or international distress frequencies?

1. The commanding officer
2. The officer in tactical control
3. The communications officer
4. The communications watch officer

1-44. If your ship is in distress and traveling with others, to whom will you transmit your distress message?

1. FLTCINC
2. OTC
3. NECOS
4. CNO

1-45. If you are in a lifeboat; which of the following frequencies will you use?

1. 500 kHz
2. 2182 kHz
3. 8364 kHz
4. 121.5 MHz

1-46. What is the international worldwide SAR frequency for voice?

1. 138.78 MHz
2. 123.1 MHz
3. 282.8 MHz
4. 172.5 MHz

1-47. Navy ASW aircraft assigned to a SAR mission monitor on what frequency?

1. 123.1 MHz
2. 138.78 MHz
3. 282.8 MHz
4. 172.5 MHz

1-48. Who is in control of the distress message traffic frequency during an emergency?

1. The station in distress
2. The first ship on the scene
3. The first aircraft on the scene
4. The senior international officer at the scene

1-49. When equipment and manpower will allow, what frequencies does a watch station normally listen to?

1. Worldwide timing
2. GMT
3. Distress
4. Secvox

1-50. What is the usual cause of system degradation?

1. Dirty jacks
2. Small contributing factors
3. Power outages
4. Degraded patch cords

1-51. What is the primary function of the quality monitoring program?

1. To ensure that all PMS checks are completed on line
2. To monitor the end results from all QC jobs
3. To verify all paper work associated with levels, signals, and analysis forms
4. To direct measurement of signal quality characteristics

1-52. What is the nomenclature of the Quality Monitoring set?

1. AN/SSQ-88
2. AN/QMS-23
3. Spectrum Analyzer 134
4. Spectrum Monitor 143